Betters from Saratoga Springs, Cape May, Nevasink Highlands, the Upper Lakes, and Old Point Comfort.

NEGRO RIOT AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Correspondence of the New York Berald. åc., åc., åc.

SARATOGA SPRINGS. CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 27, 1855.

Magro Riot—Shooting Threatened—Effects of Sewardism—Incendiarism—Progress of the Season,

affiar that came off this morning at this place. It agrees that yesterday several Irish, at Congress gring, were insulted by a negro man; they all at-solved him and gave the negro a severe drubbing. this merning early, a mob of about thirty negroes, and to be from the United States Hotel, marched wa to the spring, when one of them snatched a see from a lady and began drinking. The agent of White & Co. was soon present, and under great carettenest, threatened to shoot the first negro that teached another glass. Things looked for a few memeats quite serious, but seeing the determination of the agent, they concluded to best a retreat, and if they had won no honor in such a consest, they could console themselves that none were

But, seriously, Mr. Editor, where are we drifting at the North? When will the worship of niggeriom cease among us? Well may we expect such things, when many among us are always ready to make a hero of the first runaway negro they seed and to consider him a little better than a white person. It is only a few days since the owners of Congress Bpring had a small out house burnt down as their premises; had the wind been blowing high, and from the south at the time, Congress Hall would have been burnt down. The cause of this is plain. The ewners of Congress Spring do not allow blacks to drink from the same glasses as the white; there are metal goblets at the spring for the use of the blacks; this does not suit the "free and equal doctaines" of modern saints; hence the gentlemen from Africa consider their social and civil rights not quite so sacred aatheir especial friends would have them imagine. It is generally thought here that the owners of the spring have acted right not to permit the negroes to intrude and push adde wemen and children, which would soon drive visit are away from the place.

This is quite a gay season; several thousand visiters are here, and all seem to enjoy themselves.
The weather is vary pleasant. Your Herald is much in demand.

Baratoga, Juty 27, 1855. nge, when many among us are always ready to

BARATOGA, July 27, 1855.

Another Account of the Negro Riot-More Trou-For some time past there has been quite a time among the fashionables, in regard to liberties taken by the negroes of this place. The rules of the Eprings prohibit the blacks from using glasses used by the white folks. The negroes, as I am informed, are prempted by some of the Saward stripe, that they have the same rights as the white folks. A few evenings ago one of the "gemmen" was handed out of the grounds. The same afternoon a large build-ing, belonging to Clarke & White, was burned, for owners offer a reward of \$200 for any inermetion of the person who committed the deed On yesterday there was quite a rough and tumble fight while Clarke & White's men were ejecting the negroes, and the greatest confusion prevailed. This morning, about 7 o'clock, the niggers from the ferent botels mustered, and came down to the different hotels mustered, and came down to the Congress Spring and mixed in with the Shanghaes. When they were told to disperse they refused. A Mr. Shoppard, a lawyer of New York, pulled out a shooter and swore he would shoot the first nigger that would dare attempt to drink out of the glasses. In a few minutes Mr. Pike, a justice of the peace, arrived, whose presence settled the affair for the meant. A disturbance is anticipated every day. There are a greatmany Southern gentlemen here at present. I hope the niggers will not resort to the mane necans they did in St. Domingo about fifty years age. When the French established a republic the angure poisoned the springs. The result was that thousands died from the effects of drinking the water. I will post you up on the events of the day R anything occurs worthy of note.

PRILO.

CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY, July 27, 1855. The Season Getting On- Motels Said to be Full-Gaiety at the Mount Vernon-Steamboat Miseries, Music, Cambling, &c., &c.
We have now some eight thousand strangers at

this place, and the probabilities are that by Monday the number will be increased to ten, if not twelve seally distinguished people; on the contrary, for such an immense throng, and coming from all parts of the country, I am autonished that we have not

Ex-Governor Bigler is one of the notables, so are Gevernor Pollock, Colonel Cuties, and from the sact of there being in such company, to say the heast, a squad of Pennsylvania politicians. We bave been waiting in vain for the return of Gene-ral Pierce. He has not as yet displayed his magthat care whether he does so or not.

I took the steamer Sandford on my last trip

here. She is a good boat, but rather too small for the work she is called on to do. Those who can procure state rooms in these outside boatmay get along very comfortably; but if the weather be warm, he who cannot provide himself with such a blessing is likely to be miserable enough. I know your humble corres be miserable enough. I know your humble correspondent war. The cabin below was a perfect "lower depth," and the few moments of sleep I got were had while stretched on a sofa in the upper ealecs. The beat made very good time, arriving at the Capes at daylight in the morning. She is safe and very efficiently manned. The see was not rough, but it rose and fell with that easy swing the quality which sends a cold chill through the attended, and produces nauses with many sensitive people much sconer than a real rough and tamble.

I have been here before, as you will know when

stemach, and produces names with many sensitive people much sconer than a real rough and sumble.

I have been here before, as you will know when you note my signature; but it was two or three weeks ago, when the season promised to be a failure. The appeat of things, as you will gather from the commencement of this letter, has changed. Not only have we a very unusually large number of visiters, but the throug is full of life. Canning's man—he of the read shirt and trumpet, who sells Herallos by the hundreds at the different hetels—build me this morning, that there was not so much money as usual as larger number of folks." He judges of this from the comparalively dell sale which he has for newspapers generally. At ordinary times they will buy everything of him—that is, all kinds of papers—weekly and daily; but now they seam to call only for the Herallo, and such other extremely popular papers as it would seem they must have. Canning, your agent, is doing well; and that he deserves to do so, all who know his great exactly and enterprise freely acknowledge.

The Mount Vernon Hotel is full to overflowing, hear that the number of guests verge hard upon thirteen hundred, though I suspect this is the exagguration which usually attaches to rumor's tongue. There are probably one thousand to tweive number of guests have and they are entertained in a manner only equalled by your first class hotels—the Irving, the St. Nicholav and the Astor. On Wednesday evening a grand "hop" was given in the drawing room of this house, and its said to have been the finest of the season. Another will take place on Saturday evening, when it is expected there will be four or dive thousand persons proment.

The Columbia Congress Hall, and indeed all the leading houses, are full. Haslay's Orchestra are

ed there will be four or five thousand persons prement.

The Columbia Congress Hall, and indeed all the
leading houses, are full. Hasler's Orchestra are
attached to the Mansion House, and give a soirce
and ball there this evening, which I doubt not will
be well attended. This band contains among its
members some first rate artists, among them being
Mr. Hass, the cornet player of old Germanians.
Beech's band, attached to the Mount Vermon Exchange, also play beautifully, and are very posalar
among the young bloods for seremaling. They are
increasing every night.

In the growd gethered here, I should add, are a
large number of New York and Phi adelphia gam

blere and sharpers. They find victime to trick, and I hear they are engaged in the work very industriculty. Large sums of money have changed hands at the gaming tables, while one or two persons have had their pockets picked in the bolder, but no less criminal style, which characterizes those gentlemen who occury in Sing Sing. I shall write to you frequently while I remain here.

BEA GULL.

LAKE SIMCOE. LAKE SIMCOU, Canada West, July 20, 1855.

July 20, 1855. \
Lake Simcoe and its Beauties—The Ontario and Huron Railroad—A Trip on the Lakes—An India and Sisting and a Jesuit—The Chippenas and Other Tribes Fixing Away—High Price of Lands—Evening Scenes. Away—High Price of Lands—Evening Scenes.

An agreeable episode to my journey to Superior and the upper lakes, I now find myself at the pleasant little village of Orilla, charmingly situated on the west shore of Lake Couchiching (which you may promounce "Cut-your-chin," and not be much out of the way), the northern extremity of Simose, and a few miles above where its waters enter the Savara trace.

a few miles above where its waters enter the Severa river, on their way to Georgian bay. I have visited few spots in the world worthy to be compared with Lake Simcoe for beauty. Lake George only surpasses it, to which it bears about the same relation that Trenton Falls bear to Niagara. Here it lies in the midst of these almost unbroken solitudes—an emerald mirror in its magnificent framework of evergreen forest—over whose smooth waters the cance of the Indian still glides, and on whose shores his wigwam still stands. Multitudes of thickly wooded islands of the species white the increase. wooded islands dot its surface, while its innumerable bays stretch themselves on every side into the dark forests, as if to woo those sombre evergreens to their bright embrace.
All the elements that go to make up a landscape

of picturesque beauty are here; but if you wish the sublime, as well as the beautiful, you must seek them along the monutain ahores of Lake George. While gazing on its soft and quiet beauty, the heart, lacerated and worn in the strike of the great world beyond, feels a soft, soothing, dreamy languor stealing over it, bathed in whose bamy influences it gains strength to go forth again to the battle. The recent opening of the Ontario, Simose and Huron. Railread, has brought this beautiful spot within leas than twoaty four hours of Wall street; and could those who burrow in the dean of that you will be assay improved for at least three months afterwards. The meat untail route here, at present, by the Brie Rairoad to Bughtmion, thence to the could be vastly improved for at least three months afterwards. The meat untail route here, at present, by the Brie Rairoad to Bughtmion, thence to that the street of the street o

MACKINAW. MACKINAW, July 24, 1855.

The Island of Mackinaw-Its Situation-Indian Houses-Hotels, the Weather, and Natural Cu-riosities-Health and Peace of Mind of the Peo-

ple -No Lawyers, or Doctors, or Druggists. The island of Mackinaw, or Mackina;, as they spell it here, or Michilimackinack, as I was taught to spell it when a schoolboy, is, geographically speaking, nine miles in circumference and three in diameter, and contains about eight hundred inhabi tants. Its general surface is a large plain, elevated about a bundred feet above the lake, from which it rises as abruptly as Brooklyn Heights or the Pallisades. From the centre of the large plais another tabu'ar elevation rises to an equal or greater beight, and as abruptly. These two elevations

give to the island, especially when seen from a dis-

tance, the appearance of a great Mexican pyramid.
On its southern side, between the steep escarpment which forms the plain and the shore of the lake, lies a little level crescent shaped pisteau, upon which the village is built. On the brow of the cliff above stands the fort, its whitewashed walls and stockades constituting a prominent object as seen from the lake. The village is irregularly built in the form of a semicircle along the shore, and consists of about a hundred houses. These are peat, and have mostly been painted white, though many of them are beginning to present quite a weatherbeaten appearance. Many of the houses are covered with oldar birk instead of clapboard; and shingles. Most of them have small gardens attached surrounded by fences, built in the manner of stockader; that is, ef poses six or eight fest long set close together in the ground, and sharpened at the upper end. In the gardens I observed apple, plum and cherry treets, and a few vagetables, such as postocs, beans, onions and lettuce. The vegetables look well, but are backward; and the charries, which are the only fruit I saw growing, are just the size and color of marrowfat peas. Strawbertles are just beiginning to ripen.

A body of Indians, on their way to Detroit to a council, are encamped here now, and their wig wans and huts line the shore on both sides of the landing place. Most of these are conical in shaps, being formed of poles stuck in the ground in a circle, and brought together at the top. Upon this a covering of mats or blankets is placed, forming a habitation every way stilefactory to an Indian's wante, and which, perhaps, shelters as contented hearts as any of our Fifth avenue mansions. Groups of these "sative Americans" are clustered in and about their neat, and have mostly been painted white, though

buts, smoking, cooking, or lying listlessly along the ground, apparently squally insufferent to the condition of the stock market and the store of trade, acto the fate of Schastopi or the death of Lord Ragino. Notaing can be more delightful than the chimate here at this season. The immense bodies of water by which we are everywhere surrounded, maintains the temperature of the air at about sixty degrees; a gentle breeze blows constantly, and the zights are deliciously cool, so that we can sleep under a blanket and not find it uncomfortable. Sudden chapges are unknown, and I am informed that the lowest range of the thermometer last winter was twenty-lwo degrees below zero. I can conceive of nothing more beneficial to invalids than this pure, clear, bascing air. Mackinaw will undoubledly become one of our most frequented watering places when its advantages come to be better known.

The village abounds in hotels, must of which appear to be well kept. The business is not likely to be very profitable to the proprietors this year, as there in very little travel.

The curioffices of the island are the "sugar louf rock," the "arobed rock" and the "lover's leap," to laster nearly a perpendicular cliff of about a hundred feet in height. The sugar leaf is a comical rock, some two or three hundred feet in diameter at the base, which rises abruptly and nearly perpendicularly, from the plain to the beight of eighty or a bundred feet. It is an onlite of the mass which constitutes the upper plateau of the island, and candidations of a similar phenomenon in other parts of porous limes one rock, of which indeed the whole island is composed. It may have been more compact than the contiguese portions of the straium, and thus successfully resisted the abrading action by which the latter was removed. I observed indications of a similar phenomenon in other parts of the fort, where a man quite similar in all respects jute out in the manner of a circular tower from the natural exarpment of the hill. On the north side of the sugar loss,

NEVASINK HIGHLANDS

NEVASINK HIGHLANDS

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION,
HIGHLANDS OF NEVASINK, July 29, 1855.

The Nevasink Highlands—A Bird's Eye Prospect—Sea
View—Thompson's—Our Recreations—The River—The
Steemboats, dc.
Locking southwestword by south from Coney
Islard, you will observe the blue range of Jersey
hills sweeping round in a vast circuit, and abruptly
terminating in what appears to be "the jumping off
plare" below Sandy Hook. Upon closer inspection, you will perceive that on the summit of these beights, at their terminus, there are two of those marine edifices of Uncle Sam's, among the finest of marire edifices of Unels Sam's, among the finest of his white monuments to commerce, known as light houses; and that from their lofty locality they are fairly entitled to John Quincy Adam's appellation of "light houses in the skies." On a lower terrace of the same little mountain, and looking down upon a quiet river like linet from the sea, and in full view, across a little dividing isthmus of sand of the illimitable ocean itself, are two cheerful looking hotels for summer vialters. Well, these heights are the Nevasink Highlands; this inlet is the

ing hotels for summer visiters. Well, these heights are the Nevasink Highlands; this inlet is the Shrewsbury river, and these two-houses are the Sea View and Thompson's Atlantic Pavilinn—both nice, breezy, inviting places, when a "heated term" is broiling you in Gotham.

We are at Thompson's, a party of half a dozen or ro, and with other little family parties, bachelors, &c., we make up a dinner list of several hundred, men, women and children; and what with sailing, fishing, bathing, reading, fifrting, hope, whist, &c., we ret along very pleasantly. We have good air from the land and sea, a table which does credit to Jersey, an abundance for all comers and something over, reasonable charges, and no fashionable exactions to follow, for we are all at home at Thompson's. We have, in full sight from this piszza, the swarming ships, and those splandid squadrons of ocean steamers, inguing and outcoming from "the golden gate" of our Empire City; and they fill at times the spacious semi circle of the Atlantic horizon. And we can imagine, too, how grateful, after years of absence and a long voyage, is the first full broad view of these heights and fights and summer houses among these green fields and woods, to the hardy mariner, returning to his country and his home.

Two steamers, the Ocean Wave and the James Christopher ply daily between New York, this land.

home.

Two steamers, the Ocean Wave and the James Christopher ply daily between New York, this landing, and the intermediate landings to Long Branc. On account of the shallows in the river, the "Wave" has a little subsidiary steamer to secure a through passage even at obb tide, which is a desideratum long needed, but never heretofore supplied. Passengers this season down these waters, therefore, are comparatively safe from detention on the flats, which is something to men having their business in town, and their families scattered along these Jersey shores. It would still be better for all concerned if the boats, or at least one of them, coult leave New York regularly in the evening and return in the morning.

OLD POINT COMFORT

OLD POINT COMFORT.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, July 27, 1855. Visit to Old Point-The Steamer Louisiana-D. lightful Trip Down the Bay-Sunrise on the Weter-Great Crowd of Fashionables - A Hint to Pleasure Seekers-Weekly Consumption by the Guests - Our First Impressions, &c.

Having borne with exemplary patience the in sufferable heat and ous: of the federal metropolis we determined, in a fit of desperation, to seek some cool retreat, some " boundless contiguity of shade, where man could breath with comfert, and aroid the double torture of boing cheked with dast, and perched with heat. But where should we fly to avoid the one or find the other? As O.d Point Comfort afforded all the luxuries of sea bathing which could be found either at Cape May or Newport, and at the same time furnished all the home comfores

could be found either at Cape May or Newport, and at the same time furnished all the home comforce and elegancies peculiar to the Virginia Springs, of course to Old Point we determined to go.

At Baitimore we went on board the splendid steamer Louisiavs, a regular packet plying between Balt more and Norfolk, and touohing every day at Old Point Cemfort. At 5 o'clock P. M. preousely we heard the cry of "All aboard," and the noble steamer left her wharf freighted with human life for a moonlight trip down the Chesapeake bay.

There's beauty in the deep;
The wave is bluer than the sky;
And though the moonshine bright on high, More sofuly do the sea gums glow.

That sparkle in the deep.

—sold never was it more enjoyed than by the gay and merry throng of passengers which erowded the decks of the large and beautiful steamer Louisiana, envente for Old Point.

Although the storm cloud loomed up in the distance suspended, as it seemed, in a net work of forked lightning, so vivid and rapid were the thousand fisshes which played around it, set gentic Cythis moved on in her quiet path undistured by the rumbling thunder, and shedding a silvery light over the smooth bosom of the Chesapeake. All were absorbed in the enjoyment of the evening, and narry young men and maidees lingered about the decks of the Louisiana until the wee small hours of the morning.

Passengers from Old Point on this line have the opportunity of winessing every morning one of the grandest sceams in nature. Just as Aurora tinges the east with her golden hues, the steamer reaches the Capes of Virginia, and looking out upon the broad Atlantic, the God of day is seen slowly rising from the bosom of the deep as from a bod of liquid gold. To witness this scene alone is worth the trip, and to realize or appreciate it, it must be witt essed.

A crowd of fashionables now throng this delightful watering place. I notice the venerable states man and the beardless boy—the gray headed commodore and the aspiring middy—the hero who has commanded armies and won victories

God's creation, should not fail to do as we have done: visit Old Point, it real pleasure, real comfort, is what they desire. This is the opinion of all who as e fortunate enough to be gursts here at this time, and to see the company assemble for dinner, you would suppose the command of the "army of occupation" had been transferred to Mr. Caleb Wilard. An idea of the clowd may be gained from a perusal of the following statistics, which I have gathered from "bead quarters," showing the weekly consumption of provisions at Willard's Hotel:—Flour, blis. 21.

Hams. 125.

Beef, lbe. 2,100.

Butter, do. 1,650.

Milk, galls. 420.

Eggs, dozen 1,100.

Besides mutton, fish and cysters in any quantity. I have attempted to give you my first impressions about this celebrated summer realth have sketched an outside view of things. In my next I shall particularize or take a b'rds' eye peep into the parior and bar rooms, (the Maine Liquor law does not prevail here,) the ball room, doe, do. E.

P. S.—The idle reports of yellow fever at Portsmouth, which have gained credence at a distance, are all fabulous, except so far as the one based on three deaths in some dirty hovels in the rear of Goport Navy Yard. They might or might not have been yellow fever. If they were, the disease died with the victims, as there has been no appearance of it since.

THE SPRINGS IN VIRGINIA. THE SPRINGS IN VIRGINIA.
The various springs in Virginia are fast filling up.
We learn that among the visiters at Capon are
Judge Campbell, of the United States Supreme
Court; the Postmaster General and family, and
some two bundred others. The Fauquier White
Suphur, at Warrenton, has a large company, the
Mostgomery White Sulphur about three hundred;
the Bine, sixty; and the Berkeley, Jordan's White
Suphur, the Salt, Red Sulphur and Sweet, are all
said to be well attended, with fresh arrivals daily.

Taxation of Incorporated Companies.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MERALD. An article appeared in your paper, a few days An article appeared in your paper, a new days since, referring to an application by one of our city banks to the Board of Supervisors, far a remission of its taxes on the ground of having made no money during the current year.

I was surprised, on inquiry, to learn that there is a law for remission and commutation under the previsions of title 4, chap. 13, part 1 of the Revised Statutes, as amended July 21, 1853 insifering such

Statutes, as amended July 21, 1853, justifying such a procedure.

stock corporations, authorized to make dividends on their capital, and not in the receipt, during the preceding year, of net profits, or clear income equal to five per cent on such capital, after deducting the assessed value of their real estate, shall be allowed to commute by paying dividends directly to the treasurer of the county a surrequal to five per cent on their actual net profits or clear income." To entitle corporations, however, to this privilege of commutation, the necessary proof must be sub-mitted, to the satisfaction of the Board of Super-

of commutation, the necessary proof must be submitted, to the satisfaction of the Board of Supervisors.

It appears, further, that the Committee on Annual Taxes, John Kelly and Henry Hoffmire made a report to the Board of Supervisors, July 13, 1855, growing out of applications under the law for relief, which report was published in some of the papers, in which they state as follows:—

Since the operation of this law would virtually exempt a large amount of corporation capital, hitherto subject to taxation, your committee consided to consult with R. J. Dillon, Corporation Counsel, and submit the affidavits for his examination and report. The affidavits attached have been returned by the Corporation Counsel as justifying the remission of the tax, or the commutation thereof. In all cases in which any nat profit or clear income has been received, that amount is made subject to commutation; but where no profits or income have been received, the assessment must be stricken from the assessment rolls.

Under this decision of the Corporation Counsel, said committee submitted two resolutions; the first, said committee submitted two resolutions, the the following named incorporations to commute by paying five per cent on their net annual profits or clear income during the preceding year, viz.: The Sun litutual Insurance Company, on \$30,000; the Atlantic Bank, on \$16,564; the New York Itdia Rubber Company, on \$1,000, and the New York Edia Rubber Company, on \$1,000, and the New York Balance Dook, on \$5,000. The other resolution, that the following incorporations be struck from the assessment rolls, not having been n recipit during the preceding year of any net profits, or clear income whatever, viz.: The Union, New York, Commercial, Astor and Mercantile Insurance

the deflications of its rervants, to avail itself of its provisions.

It is understood that a large number of manufacturing incorporations, in the interior of the State, have been compelled, from the disasters of the past year, to obtain relief under the law.

For myself, I was ignorant, as are thousands of others, that such a law was on the statutes, and I beg to draw the attention of the public to it, that its me:its may be discussed.

R. S. B.

Magte in a Mad House.

[From the Beston Transcript, July 23]
Yesterday afternoon, the accomplished magician and ventriloquist, Signor Blitz, made his annual visit to the inmates of the Lunatio Hospitial in South Boston. His varied personal pleasantries and curious professional performances scattered sunshine almost breadcast, for the time being, through the different phases of mental darkness, and it is noped some rays of the healthful light may be retained and enjoyed by the unfortunate subjects until "a brighter day shall dawn" for them.

The immediate effects produced by the exhibition upon the different classes of lunatics were an interesting medley of contrasts and oddities. The males generally witnessed the performances at first with much sedateness of manner, which gradually relaxed itself into good humor, which the females were almost unanimously delighted throughout. A middle-aged woman was so pleased that she laughed most heartily, and finally told the Signor that she had retained the hear him 'expound' than her min ister."

A pretty young Irish girl wished she could be put in the magic box and spirited a very to snother

"had rather bear him 'expound' than her min inter."

A pretty young Irish girl wished she could be put in the magic bex and spirited a way to snother ephere. One elderly woman publisly expressed her private opinion that the Signor was "the very d.—..." In visiting the wards of the institution a woman halled the portly figured reporter of the Port as Gen. Washington, a compliment which "Mrs. Partington" should duly appreciate and construe towards increasing like's veneration and respect. A ship carpenner was intently engaged in making a "joint" for "his clipper," and a negro informed the company that he was born in the year of the flood.

An old lady who fancied herself a concer was

An old lady who fancied hers: If a queen, was dressed in some similitude to regal costume, and proudly spoke of her boundless possessions and wealth; but though constantly todering her servants and carriage, they never came. A young lady played some airs on a piano with considerable !kill. "Little Jimmy," the only boy in the estab lish ment, sung some songs very well, all the while picking at his bresst "to let the music out," as ne said.

liabment, aung some songs very well, all the while picking at his breast "to let the music out," as ne said.

A middle eged man named Blair, formerly a printer, and who now officiates in imagination as the editor of the Lightning Telegraph and Blair's Gazette, furrished from his little office, which is quite a curiosity shop, the following graphic report of the entertainment, characteristically requiring due credit from all who used it:—

Signor Blitz visited the residence of Dr. C. A. Walker, and officiated in the chapel, to a full congregation, who was very much pleased with his imitations and ventrilo quial powers. He was assisted by (besides his usual assistants,) Mr. Pierce and William F. Underhill. We suppose there was never so large an amount of laughter in Ir. Walker's house before. Success to the laughing pholicopher. If the Signor whalse to make use of this notice, it is at his service. A number of gentlemen and ladies were present from the city, besides the Doctor's usual household, which is tolerably large.

The visiting party, numbering about 30, including the Brard of Visiters of the institution, members of the city government, and of the press, &c., examins d the various departments of the Hosoits!, and found everything in the best possible condition.

There are now 250 patients, more than half of whom are females. The inmutes are generally papers, and there are but few cases of more than or dinary interest. A fine, intellectual looking map, of some 60 years, was pointed out as hopelessly insare. He Lai received a collegiste education, but for some years his mind has been a melancholy wreck. The furiously insare, numbering only five, are all women; and out of the whole number probably not more than a dozen can be permanently cured. Two females are so far restored that they will very shortly leave. It was pleasant to notice the cordial and bindly greetings that passed between Dr. Walker's household. Ex Alderman Office privided with his usual grace, and the coasion passed off with great satisfactio

. ALBANY, July 24, 1855.

The Whig Dynarty at the Aster House. The Abolittonists alias "Republicans" Remaining with the Whigs. No Mantle Fallen from Clay or White

Webster—Second Standing upon their Graves, &c. fre.

The late gathering of the Seward whig managers at the Astor House, in the city of New York, had for its object the development of the plan of operations for the ensuing campaign. The formidable array which the American party exhibited at the last election, in voting for their candidate for Governor, and in electing to the lower branch of the Legislature so large a portion of that body, threw consternation into the camp of the Seward whigs Even then, without organization, without political unity, without a single newspaper press to advocate and sustain the American principle upon which the new party stood, they succeeded in electing a sufficient number of members to defeat the return of the abolition agitator to the United States Senate had not open bribery corrupted a sufficient number to retain him another term. But the prophecy was then made by the Albany correspondent of the New York Herallo, that the "re election or of the New York HERALD, that the " re election or william H. Seward would be the inevitable destruc-tion and absolute annihilation of the whig party of the North." This prediction has already become verified; and what was in February last a matter of prophecy, has now in July, in only five months time, become actual history. Previous to the ad-journment of the last Legislature, the whig junta at Albany solicited the barnburners to join in a at Albany solicited the barnburners to join in a fusion; secret circulars were sent to Buffalo. Syracuse, Rochester, St. Lawrence, Herkimer and other localities of free soil predilection. The Preston Kings and Abijah Manns readily accepted; but the preject having early reached Washington, orders were immediately issued to every free soil press to suppress every inking of that nature, under pain of despitating every free soil office holder at home or abroad, O'Sullivan, the fillouster, a mongst the number. This even silenced the Rochester Union,

the Boffalo Republic and St. Lawrence Republican.

This de'eated the whig project of asdacing free soil barnburner papers into the Seward net. The effort was shandoned, as no reliable response was given them. They stood ready to abandon the name of whig and adopt that of burnburner, free soil, abolitin or anything else, provided the project of hoodwinking anybody could have been ascomplished. Now, the Astor House call for two conventions is called a fusion. It is nothing of the kind. Of what is the admixture composed Want are the principal ingredients—how are they compounded—how amalgamated? Look at the sames. Read over the list of those who purport to represent the whig party—are they not all whigs? And then take a view of the names who make the "republican" call for a State convention—are they not also man who have uniformly been whigs, and voted the ticket without a why or wherefore? When did Joe Blant ever vote anything but a whig ticket? Then there is Howell, of Ulster; Allen, of washington; Baily, of Oneids; Babock, of Niagara; Bruce, of Madison, and the lesser luminaries, on this self constituted committee—warer have they always been—where are the now? Several of them are this moment whig office holders, selected, recommended and confirmed as such. Six months since they dured not, in the face of their masters, lisp the name of "republican." It is therefore perfectly apparent that this call of two separate conventions, at the same time and place, has not a feature of naion about it, being whig throughout, and nothing else. Though the newspaper press could not be brought into the arrangement openly, the whig cabinet of this city are throwing out the bait to the barrbuners. The Canal Board has recently appointed several barnburner ergineers upon the casal, at heavy salaries, in opposition to the claims of men of one of mourans. Henry Clay is deal? Daniel Webster is no more! The memory of the Great Pacificator, the adors do conclusior and compromising whig. "It will be a substituted in the strong for against

Hished a republican party, which shall carry me into the Presidential chair?"

Horrible Raileoad Accident—One Person Killed and Thirrible Wounder—A most sacking railroad accident took pisce on the new Portage (Pa.) Railroad on the 23d inst., the particulars of which the Hollidaysburg Standard reports as follows:—The locomotive Hercules left the foot of pisne No. 8, taking on board before starting a large huckleberry party on their way bome, and, proceeding at a rapid rate, came upon a isnd-slide, which had occurred during the afternoon, at the east end of the deep cut, near the foot of plane No. 9. The locomotive is its rapid course passed ever the slide, the concussion throwing those on board (own an embankment thirty feet high—the locomotive following. The tender and a train of cars attached were parted from the locomotive and remained upon the track. All were more or less injured, and William Berry, a son of Jacob Berry, of Gaysport, aged about 14 years, was most horriby mangled and instantly killed. The following is a list of the highred:—Ann DaArmit, danguter of John DeArmit, fatally scalded; Jemima Long, a young lady realding at Mr. J. DeArmit's, severely injured; Potter DeArmit, a son of John DeArmit, footsmashed; Mary Brisbane, severely injured internally; Mrs. Longanecker, wife of Jona Longanecker, Gaysport, bedry bruised and cut; James Jones, Gaysport, bedry bruised and arm scalded; Richard Schellborn, son of Ed. Schellhorn, legs and shoulder busineds and cheek cut; two German girls named Lonemeyer, one a leg broker, and the other severely bruised; Lucy Lowe, daughter of John Lowe, of Gaysport, hand injured; Daniel Kueedler, leg hur; Geo. Crawford, fireman, head cut; Geo. Aughinbaugh, alightly bruised. A number of persons who were on the c.al cars attached, made their escape by jumping off. The melancholy event has cast at deep gloom over our community, and a beartfelt sympathy is manifested for the unfortunate enfirence.

International Extra abstract or or community.

INTERNATIONAL EXTRADITION OF FUGITIVES PROM JUSTICE.—The United States have treater stipulat-ing the mutual extraction of fugitives from justice with—

JUSTICE.—The United States have treates shiptabling the mutual extraction of fugitives from justice with—

1. Great Britain, for murder, piracy, arron, robbery, forgery, utterance of forged paper.

2. Hawaiian Islands, for same crimes above enumerau d.

3. France, for murder, attempt to commit murder, rape, forgery, arron, embezzlement by public officers, robbery, burglary.

4. Prossia, Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, Wurtemburg, Ectoral Hesse, Ducal Hesse, Saxe-Weimar-Elsenach, Saxe-Robingra, Saxe-Attenburgh, Saxe Coberg Goths, Brunswick, Anhort Dassan, Anhort Bernburg, Nassan, Schwarzburg-Radolstadi, Schwarzburg-Soudereshauser, Walcack, the two Reurs, Lippe, Saxemburg Lippe, Hesse Hamburg, Bremen, Macklenburg Strelltz, and Mecklenburg Schwaiß.

The course of preceedings to obtain extradition in the United States is for the Foreign Minister to exhibit to the President, through the Secretary of State, proper evidence of the institution of process in the case by the judicial authorities of the foreign country upon whom the President gives permission to the Investigation is ordered by the President, through the secured, extradition is ordered by the President, through the Secretary of State.

following a e the figure	Cayuga County, and a tion with that of 1850 3:-	
Towns.	1850.	1855
Auburn, 1st Ward	2,226	2,40
	2,016	1,92
	2,303	1,96
	3,003	3,16
Aurelius	2,831	2,57
Brutus,		2,80
Cato		2,25
Conquest	1,863	1,77
Flemming	1,193	1,18
Genos	2,503	2,35
Ira		2,13
Ledyard	2,043	1,97
Lecke		1,29
Mentz	5,239	5,15
Moravia	1,876	1,82
Niles	2,053	1,93
Owasco	1,254	1,30
Scipio	2.135	1,99
Sempronius	1,266	1,26
Sennett	2,347	2,08
Springport	2,041	2,17
Sterling	2.808	3,02
Summer Hill	1,251	1,18
Venice	2.028	1,93
Victory		2.01

The total decrease, the ty, is 1,756

MADISON COUNTY.

The Hamilton Reflector contains the full returns or Madison county, as follows:—

Towns.

Browfield 3,585 3,770
Casenovia 4,812 4,496
De Ruyter 1,931 1,921
Eaton. 3,944 4,067
Penner. 1,690 1,577
Penner. 1,411 1,44
3,599 3,73 3,770 4,496 1,921 4,066 1,577 1,448 3,738 1,661 7,795 2,483 1,876 1,519 2,051 5,260 Paton
Fenner
Georgetown
Hamilton
Lebanon 43,661

We have in the Cortland Democrat the complete return of the census of that county, which are subjoined, together with the returns of 1850 and 1855:

805:		
	1855.	1850.
Sincipatus	1,119	1,206
ort'andville	4,424	4,202
rectown	983	1,035
Harford	925	949
lomer	4 050	3,838
apeer	941	822
farathon	1,311	1,149
reble	1,219	1,312
sott	1,293	1,247
lon	1,156	1.150
Payler	1,232	1,232
ruxton	3,450	3,624
/irgil	2,234	2,410
Willett	925	923
	320	0.00
	25,262	25,099
Increase in the last five years	163	20,000
STUTES COTTUE		

The population by the present census is 25,395. In 1860 it was 25,441. Decrease in five years, 46. Viliage of Seneca Falls, 3,802; increase in five years, 757. Village of Waterloo, 3,647; increase in five years, 257.

The population of tole county is 87,650, being a decrease of 594 since 1850. The village of Herkimer contains 1,874 inhabitants; Frankfort 1,178; Newport, 671.

412,617

Kansas Territory.

GOVERIOR RESERVED ON A NEW TACE.

[From the St. Louis Republican, July 25.]

The Democrat of yesterday contained the following special dispatch from Kansas, dated the evening of the 23d:—

Governor Reeder has taken upon himself the responsibility of vetoing all the bills that have yet been presented to him. He states in his message that there is nothing objectionable in the bills themselves, but that he does not and will not consider the Lagislature as being in legal session. He biase this equines upon the fact that the Legislature has removed from Pawase

passed them over again through both scanness of argumajorities. Great sactisment prevails in consequence of this act of the Governor—the Legislature is determined to injuit upon its course, and the Governor is equally stubborn in his refusal to recognise the laws they may pass. Want the result will be it a present beyond conjecture.

We have before seen intimations that this would be the course of the Governor, and presence, therefore, that it was deliberately done. Until we see the reasons for his action, we are not so well satisfied of its correctness.

The law creating the Territory locates the seat of government "temporarily at Fort Leavenworth," and provides that "such portions of the public buildings as may not be actually used and needed for military purposes, may be compiled and used, under the direction of the Governor as i legislative assembly, for such public purposes as may be required under the provisions of this act." This was a temporary location of the seat of government, and the only authority in the act from which we have quoted, given to the Governor, to convene the assembly as the Governor shall appoint." Pawnes is n a clause which says, that the first assembly "shall ment at such places and on such day as the Governor shall appoint." Pawnes is a great distance from any place, and nobody would ever think of going there, except on presents things done was the passage of a law to remove the seat of government, and to assemble at the Ehsenve Mission on the 16th. At this Mission, accordingly, they are in seasion; and here they are engaged in maturing the laws which the Governor vetocs.

Gov. Reeder, then, abandoning the law which established the seat of government to remain at Fort Leavenworth, called the Assembly to the Assembly dot have dictated to the Governor the propriety of suffering the sect of government to remain at Fort Leavenworth, and have dictated to the Governor the propriety of suffering the seat of government to remain at Fort Leavenworth, and for the passed in caspic of his veto

chelers has been making and haves at Shelbyville. There has been over eighty deaths during the past ten days. I mong others, General Thornton, one of the most prominent citraspas of the State, has been taken off. The town is said said to be nearly deserted.